

The Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN,
J. R. SMITH, Publishers and Proprietors.

ARTICLE II.—The power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, is reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, March 27, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS:

The Southern Standard has a weekly circulation twice as large as any paper published in this city. It is therefore the cheapest channel through which to convey information to the masses. Merchants and traders will find it to their advantage to give us a call, if they desire general publicity.

There is the finest assortment of Job Type in this establishment ever brought to this city, and we can execute, on short notice, all orders for work in all branches of our business.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 18th, 1851.

Our direct the attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mrs. A. Thompson, who has just received a beautiful assortment of fancy goods, hats &c., from N. Orleans, adapted to the season, and of the latest fashions. Mrs. T. is attentive and prompt, and in her line, and will give satisfaction to those who call to see her stock in trade.

Our young friend of Chickasaw, J. A. Orr, has made considerable reputation as a member of the Legislature during the session just closed, for promptness and attention to business, and for ability as a ready and forcible debater. We give to day a short sketch of his remarks on the district bill, which are to the purpose, and we invite our Union democratic friends to observe how he exposes the trickery of the whig Union humbug.

The attention of the reader is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Hamilton, Baskerville & Co., in another column. They have a large and magnificent stock of fancy and staple goods, of the richest and most fashionable styles, and they are offering great inducements to purchasers. Country dealers are invited to examine their stock. The ladies will not fail to find at this establishment something to gratify their taste. Call and look—the boys say its no trouble to show goods.

The attention of capitalists and others is directed to our columns to an advertisement offering a rare chance for the investment of idle surplus. The property for sale, includes some of the best locations in the city of Mobile, and we know of no city in which real estate is so rapidly appreciating in value, as it is in Mobile. The certain completion of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, has given a healthy impetus to business, and no one can doubt but that property will continue to advance each succeeding year in that city. We regard the opportunity for speculation as a rare, and we believe, will prove, a prosperous one.

Our merchants are making a demonstration this week—they wish notoriety, and rapid sales, and we can say to them that they have commenced right.—Advertise, gentlemen! the Standard has the largest, most the largest circulation, and it will do good service, sure.

Cozart, Humphries & Billups, are in for a chance, and there can be no doubt but that they will give fine bargains. They have a large stock, well selected, and are trading men. Country dealers may as well look at their goods, and learn prices.

Messrs. Otley and Travis, are also in market with new goods—a fine stock, which they are determined to sell.

Our readers understand that all the merchants who advertise in the Standard, are progressive men, and believe in the principle that a nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, and they will, of course, call and see them—that's our advice.

The Monroe Democrat

Comes to us this week very much enlarged—mechanically improved, and well filled with excellent matter. Dr. Douvenport, the editor, is a gentleman of fine literary acquirements and taste, wields the most polished pen connected with political press of our State, and is laborious. We wish him success.

Speaking of the Democrat, its child of our loins; we brought it into being, nourished it, and when we were induced to transfer it, it rested upon a firm and stable foundation. We now regard it with pride, and we look to it with the liveliest satisfaction, and can but feel a parental interest in its success. Under the auspices of its present able conductor, it will continue to be heard, and its influence felt, and we are inclined to believe that it will exert a salutary influence upon the public mind. With that freedom which somewhat characterizes us, we would suggest to the editor, the propriety of seasoning his articles a trifle more; he should rise above the degrading and stupid level, the insipid and meretricious philosophy that finds a locale in our political press. The common-place politician in our day is either a demagogue or a ninny. We are a progressive people, and the man who throws the saintly mantle over his shoulder, does so for the purpose of deception. Such men should not be spared—it is these saints who boast of such enlarged patriotism and love for the Union, and they are the first to avail themselves of the meanest devices to cheat and humbug the people. Let the Doctor remember that these canting hypocrites never spare the feelings of opponents, and that conciliation is but one remove from pusillanimity.

"Alice."

We present a new name as a candidate for public approbation—like Tara, she is young and beautiful, and wields, in our opinion, a pen quite as graceful. She delights in reverie, admires Nature, and throws her inner thoughts into expression with a sweetness and freshness truly feminine. She looks

"through the thick night, and sees at last
The opening sky, where the awakened sun
Looks from his cradle in the curtained east,"
and breathes forth,

"How still and silent is this morning hour,
As if, in breathless expectation,
It heard the distant coming of the day."

With that delicacy peculiar to those who have missed from their sides those in whom they have confided, Alice turns, and her memory runs along the Past with a truthfulness betokening in her character much that is lovely, pure and kind. She

"loves the roundels
That speak of sunny spots or shady dells,"
and her ministry is that of heart offerings for the enjoyments derived from the deepest fountains of life.

But we expect that Alice can, and may not hope she will, throw her influence before and not behind the scene; will she not, like Tara, endeavor to arouse our ladies to a better and higher degree of mental exertion. Those women who move within a circle of domestic duties, and assert that they can never "get time" for anything else, fall far short of complying with those demands which society has on them.

"The happy, pleasant, easy, dear good woman,
Who'd gaze and quaver as she saw a spirit,
If a great thought came that shakes the hair fraile line—
Entered her brain, flushed her pale brow and cheeks,
And filled her eye with tears."

Is not the woman of, or for the times. No! that wo-

man who fills her circle well, can, and it is his duty to, look out upon the world, and carry her benignant smile, and great thought with her, thus spreading a genial influence in her path. Let Alice, then, step into the mystic circle, and with her wand, touch those centing, proud fables of her sex. Let her take a wider range than her own heart-memories, and while she may dwell upon them with true affection, she will learn that woman's true mission is less circumscribed than a vitiated and prurient public sentiment may have led her to believe. Strike down the foibles, and those conventional rules, which a miserable system both of education and manners, are grafting upon our social intercourse. There is an aristocracy of wealth—an exclusiveness in negroidism, that out-brazes conceit itself; and yet, we find in this circle the most stupid inaptitudes, and a growing plethora of that which passes current as refined etiquette, but which, in fact, deserves a name the intelligent will supply.

But we welcome Alice to the Standard.

To the Southern Standard.

The Southern Standard asks, if certain leading democrats and democratic journals would support Gen. Cass for President, if he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention?

It is our intention to support the nominees of the Democratic Convention, be they whom they may, requiring them only to approve the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the democratic platform of '38, '40, '44, and '48. We will support them too, with all our heart. There is no earthly prospect of organizing a third, or Southern or Union party. There will certainly be but two candidates in the field—a whig and a democrat (a sagacious whig.) "As to the next Presidency, I do not expect to support the nominees of the Whig Convention, because I fear that convention will not be sound, etc. My expectation is to give my support to the Baltimore Convention ticket, etc."

From present appearances, and the names of the "prominent" candidates before that body, I think "I certain that that body will present a ticket on which the whole South will unite."

It is a notorious fact, that the whig party North, is the real free-soil party—it is rotten—bent upon the destruction of slavery. Distinguished Southern whigs who formerly acted with it, now tell us they have no confidence in it, and do not expect to support its candidates.

On the other hand, leading democrats are sound and conservative, as far as they can be. Cass' squatter doctrine is no more objectionable now than it was four years ago, and although we would prefer others whom we could name—still, if Cass receives the nomination, we will support him.—Woodville Republican.

COMMENT.—The above is an honest and candid avowal, and we can but admire the frankness with which our Woodville cotemporary expresses himself. If this open and frank course characterized the tenor of the public press generally; if editors were more independent and manly, and less servile, shifting and jesuitical, it is believed that they would exercise a wider and more genial influence. But the Republican asserts that it will support the nominees of the Baltimore convention, "be they whom they may," requiring them "only to approve the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions," and the resolutions of '38, '40, '44, and '48." This is excellent, and we dare say, that should Henry S. Foote, be put up behind Cass, that our worthy cotemporary would fold his arms, raise his eyes to heaven, and mentally ejaculate Good Lord! and pitch in, as the saying goes, for Cass and Foote.

We are told that there is no earthly prospect of organizing a third party. Well, suppose there is not? That is not the point. It is whether, since the South has been robbed and degraded, and to preserve the Union she has consented to acquiesce in that robbery and wrong, she will still further degrade herself by elevating to power, the men who forced her to the acceptance of that wrong, or, whether she will by her silence, indicate her disapprobation of the men the North tenders for her approval and support.

It occurs to us, that we have seen it remarked, by some of our State press, that the Republican, at one time was rather ultra in regard to the rights of the South, and that it spoke of disunion, as a remedy for past aggressions. We will do no injustice intentionally. We cannot speak definitely, for the reason that we have not been honored with a regular exchange, and have not seen a half a dozen numbers the past ten or twelve months of that excellent paper. Consistency prompts us to mention this, for we desire to retain our character in this respect, and we mention the ultraisms of others with the sole view of marking definitely, our past and present position. If we do the Republican wrong, we shall most cheerfully correct the error when advised of it.

But, to the point. This press before the June convention, was held under the ban of suspicion by its cotemporaries, because of its lack of nerve, as it was intimated. Its course was so moderate and conservative, that many styled it a Union or submission press. It opposed disunion for past aggressions, and opposed amendments to the Constitution as neither necessary nor politic. It proposed remedies, constitutionally legal and conservative, combined with commercial intercourse. This, the Mississippi was kind enough to pronounce impracticable, the press generally in the State said amen, and they pushed forward to an awful and humiliating defeat. We were left standing alone, and while we contemplated the disaster and confusion with the keenest regret, we believed that passion had more to do in producing the result, than reason in directing the party.

If the Republican had been "questioned ten months since as to whether it would have sustained Gen. Cass, with his proclivities, it would have required no supererogatory to have anticipated its response. Time it is true, has wrought no change, either in his opinions or his availability. The position of parties in our own State has had no influence in rendering him less unpalatable to Southern Rights editors. Had we been victorious, the issue would have been the same, for we should have had to take part in the Presidential contest, and there would have been no escaping from the controlling influence the North exercises in a National Convention. If our defeat has exercised an influence on our injury, it is not the part of wisdom, to receive at the hands of those who have inflicted the wrong, a man who aided in perpetrating it. This is adding insult to injury, as some would say, and it is no recommendation, in our opinion, to be so charitable to those who first kick us, and then taunt us for having pocketed the kick. Of course, we would not be understood, as attempting to direct our excellent cotemporary in his duties. He is equal to the emergency, no doubt, and understands his position perfectly. But really, what objection has Foote, that will not cling to Cass?—And what demand has Cass to his support that Foote is not entitled to? If we measure the treachery of both to the South, the latter is not so objectionable as the former, for the one is said to be constitutionally treacherous, while the other is so from habit, education and interested motives. We are taught to visit the errors arising from constitutional infirmities with no unkindness, and if this is charitable doctrine, Foote will commend himself to our Woodville friend.

But our Woodville friend is really more charitably disposed than we had supposed. We will venture to say that if we should dare assert that he would support a Free-Soiler for the Presidency, that he would regard it as an insult. Of course, we shall make no such as-

sertion; but we will say that Lewis Cass is a Free-Soiler, and if our cotemporary will turn to the Congressional Globe, he will find it acknowledged by him in his debate with Col. Jeff Davis in the U. S. Senate. Surely our cotemporary did not contend for Cass' squatter sovereignty doctrine in 1848? And if he did not, it is intended to be understood, that he will defend it in 1852? We will not believe it. But without any construction of our own of the language employed by our cotemporary, we will hint to him, that his admissions may be more candid than discreet just now. He is, however, a better judge of this, than we dare be.

Two more points, and we close this article. Suppose the National convention does not endorse the resolutions of '38-9, what will our cotemporary do? Or suppose the Whig National convention endorse them, a thing not at all improbable, will he support its nominees? He should remember that Clay and Webster both endorse those resolutions, but their construction differs essentially from that of Jefferson, Taylor, Randolph and other State Rights men. But again, suppose Cass is the nominee, how, as a States Rights man, can our cotemporary, defend that squatter sovereignty doctrine? If our cotemporary will throw a net toward the Baltimore convention, let him beware that he does not catch a sort of fish he never bargained for. Cass coolly, deliberately deceived us once; that was his fault—if he deceives us again, that will be our fault.

The Public Lands.

The disposal of the Public Domain by Congress is becoming a question of vast practical importance to the Union, and in our opinion, of vital interest to the Slave States. It has as yet, attracted but little attention among the people, and the politicians even, while they may have kept themselves thoroughly posted up as to the progress the subject is making, they have pursued a policy but little calculated to throw light upon their future course. This is wrong as we shall show, and while we are unable in an ordinary editorial to demonstrate it conclusively, we shall endeavor to present some views and facts, proving that aspirants for place and power seek the accomplishment of their own designs without either the will or capacity to grapple with and contend for, that which, if neglected, will result to the detriment of the people. Most of our politicians are surface men—they are thrown up by excitement to position, and the moment that the occasion which elevated them ceases to exist, they sink to a dead level, and are seen no more. There are men, however, in public life, who rise above the excitement and the prejudice of party, and who sway public opinion by their mental power. Such men give tone and consistency to party. But he alone is the true Statesman who shakes from his limbs the restraints of class and caste, and battles for truth and justice, before the world. Alas, how few there are of this Roman courage! The humbugs of the hour displace them, and it is within the range of probabilities, that under the rushing flood of constitutional unionism, the heritage of the South will be swept from her, and her institutions passed into the hands of free-soilism. But we must check our pen, and turn to the subject before us.

The abolition party has given birth to many projects, and it is strange to say, that many of these projects have had their defenders and advocates at the South. Among the projects, that of Land Reform stands prominent, and it is true, as we will show, that none of them strike more directly at the institution of the South, than this. It appeals to the cupidity of man, kind, and to that class of population dependent upon the whim and caprice of others, either for employment or a home, it addresses itself with peculiar force. It is no trifling thing for a man, to be possessed in fee simple of an hundred and sixty acres of land; and it is natural to presume that his thanks with his vote in all cases, would belong to and given for the party which gave the land. This project is not limited; it stretches its broad hands to all the world, and blazons its blessings before the eye of Jew and Gentile. It is a fact worthy of note, that the project is designed not to discriminate between the native and foreign born, and the man who has been reared in any state in Europe, is entitled, the moment he places his foot upon our shores, to claim the benefits arising under it—he can settle upon any unappropriated land, present his claim and become the owner of an hundred and sixty acres of soil. This is a bounty proposed by the free soilers to induce foreign emigration; and it is easy to suppose, that when such a price is offered to the landless, the homeless and the foreign pauper, that associations will be formed in Europe, and the tide of emigration soon doubled and tripled. It is said that about two thirds of the present emigration is Catholic in feeling and belief, and it is fair to presume that the crafty and calculating jesuitical policy which characterizes the priests of the Roman See, will find in this project, food for thought and inducements to labor. Under the plea of aiding the poor to obtain homes, the Catholic priest aids emigration, and of course, the Evangelizing of America. This is one of the blessings proposed, and it requires no great effort to show, that in a country in which the ballot-box is the channel through which public opinion is announced and directed, that Catholicism would, in half a century, shape the course and direct the ends of government and not only this, but it would distribute the patronage and the public revenues. It does not end here. Three fourths of the emigrant population are deadly hostile to the institution of slavery; and when we come to examine the influence that the ballot-box is now exercising over it, and the continual and growing strength of this power in the Union, one is appalled by the contemplation. Who that can reason can avoid the conclusion? It is inevitable, and they who fold their hands and cry peace, are traitors—traitors to the Union and the institution amidst which we live.

We propose to present a statement now of the amount of the public domain, and leave the reader to base his own estimate upon the figures given.

"The existing gross aggregate of the public land is set down at fourteen hundred and fifty millions of acres (1,450,000,000).

"Using only rough numbers, these lands are distributed among the States and Territories as follows:

	Acres.
In Ohio,	745,000
Indiana,	2,751,000
Illinois,	14,060,000
Missouri,	29,210,000
Alabama,	17,238,000
Mississippi,	14,308,000
Louisiana,	22,854,000
Michigan,	24,864,000
Arkansas,	27,402,000
Florida,	31,301,000
Iowa,	27,153,000
Wisconsin,	26,321,000
Minnesota,	56,000,000
Northwestern Territory,	376,000,000
Oregon Territory,	218,536,000
Nebraska Territory,	87,488,000
Indian Territory,	119,789,000
California,	287,162,000
New Mexico,	49,727,000

"The net amount we have not yet the means of correctly ascertaining, but it appears that the various bounty land acts passed will absorb 79,000,000 acres, which the Secretary of the Treasury assures us will cut off the receipts of the Treasury for sixteen years to come. The grants of swamp lands to Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and other States, will

probably be equal to 49,000,000 acres more.—Again, one-half of the Northwestern territory being elevated prairies without soil or water, that amount should be deducted—so it hardly to be assumed that, for centuries to come, they can be turned to any practical account—that reduction reduces the Northwest territory to 188,000,000 acres. In Oregon, a free farm law to actual settlers exists; and, besides, two-thirds of that Territory is composed of uninhabitable mountains and deserts. New Mexico is out of the question. All accounts agree that there is none acre of available public land in New Mexico. Mr. Downs himself leaves out Utah. No useful public domain is to be found there unappropriated. The Indian Territory belongs to the Indian. And what with the claims of old Spanish and Mexican settlers, and all sorts of squatters in California, and taking into estimate that three-fourths her surface are mountains and deserts, California, too, may as well be left out of the estimate. What, then, is the result?

	Acres.
Gross amount of public lands	1,450,000,000
Deduct from N. W.	
Territory,	188,000,000
Bounty Lands,	79,000,000
Swamp Lands,	40,000,000
Oregon Territory,	218,536,000
Indian Territory,	119,789,000
Nebraska (one-half)	43,744,500
California,	287,162,000
New Mexico,	49,727,000
	1,025,956,500

Actual useful domain, 424,041,500
This leaves of domain cultivatable four hundred and twenty-four millions acres, and when partitioned into States, it will run the aggregate up to sixty-seventy. If the free farm or land reform policy prevails, and we believe it will in ten or fifteen years, emigration will well annually to an amount equal to the requirements of population for a new State. This will force the necessity of admitting a new State during the session of each new Congress, and the objectionable feature in this, is that it will introduce new political power into the confederacy in open antagonism with slavery, and wholly inimical to either its existence or extension. There can be no corresponding benefit to the South, for the reason that foreign will not locate near slave labor; in fact inclination and interest will turn it to the West. But we leave the subject with the reader, simply appending the remarks of another upon the same subject.

"What then, will be the effect? That the fourteen hundred millions of unsold public lands shall be lost to those States which have contributed most to their acquisition—that all these consequences, which Mr. Seward has pointed out, shall result to the benefit of the North and the Northwest. It is very plain that the Free Soil States will obtain numbers and wealth, by the superior attractions of gratuitous homes in a fertile country. This is political power, the exponent of which is the appropriate representation in the National Legislature. The foreign immigration pursue the lines of direct communication between the Northern ports at which they arrive and the free soil States, which offer such great and increasing inducements. Foreign immigration adds to the Free Soil power more than three members of Congress annually, exclusive of the representation of the new States in the Senate. The immigrants also add to the wealth of the States in which they settle, probably ten millions of dollars annually. There are some of the consequences of free farms in the West, and immigrant lines from the North to the South, and the policy of Mr. Seward, and the power of the powerful party to which he belongs. There is no appeal in his arguments to fanaticism. It is a direct address to the interests of the whole Northern and Northwestern people. He says to the new States of the Northwest, invite the strong arms of the foreign and citizen laborer to subdue your wilderness and promote your power. Can we be surprised if such an appeal, maintained with the force of ability and the fire of genius, should be successful? But will the Southern States consent to such a plan of partial application of the share of this national property? Will they stand quietly, and see this transfer to interests which they affirm are alien or inimical? Will they, in a great struggle to maintain themselves upon the basis of political power, consent to a system which they so much need themselves? We trust not.

We hope that the members of the next Congress from the old States will demand the establishment of some equal system. Mr. Seward agrees with Mr. Benton and the Secretary of the Treasury, in saying that the Federal income from the public lands will cease for sixteen years. He says that an income which ceases for sixteen, or even eight years, has stopped forever, and adds the actual and probable appropriations of public lands to prove that the sale will never again afford a revenue. Let us, then, demand a partition of the lands, that we may apply their proceeds to the development of those elements of political power which Mr. Seward has so ably demonstrated will result from the relinquishment of the public lands to the new States, and their donation to actual settlers."

In our next we will say something about population, and exhibit the progress of the races, white and black, and show the tendency of Northern policy.

Gen. J. A. Quitman.

It will be recollected by our readers, that, in reviewing the action of the 8th January convention, we alluded to the position taken by Gen. Quitman, in that body, and that we had addressed him a note, requesting a copy of the substance of his remarks upon the resolution presented by Mr. Barry, of Oklahoma. That resolution had been decided by the chair as not in order, and an appeal was taken to the house; pending the appeal, Gen. Quitman addressed the convention.

Being ourselves partly responsible for the appearance of the resolution before the convention; we feelingly deplore the importance of the pending issue, we watched the debate with a lively interest. When we say that Gen. Quitman has not done himself justice in his very condensed report of his remarks, we say nothing but what is true, as all who heard his remarks and see this sketch now, not because the action of that convention is remembered with pride, but because we feel a pride in presenting the opinions of a man who cherishes his principles more than party success, and who, though in a minority, will not bend the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning. He stands like a Roman senator amidst the vacillating and time-serving crowd, untouched by corruption, unswayed by the stormy din of aspiring men, and his voice is heard to rise clear and distinct in opposition to all temporizing expedients. 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